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*Formerly Litzmannstadt*  
 /Kasimiers, Warsaw - Lodz - Czeszochowa - Upper Silesian  
 Industrial District - Cracow - Kielce - Warsaw/

Kasimiers Dolny, town /pop. ca. 4,000, in 1957/, located near the western edge of the Lublin Upland at the confluence of the rivulet Grodars and the Vistula which here breaks through chalk cliffs covered with loams. The town was established according to the Magdeburg law by the Polish king Casimir the Great, around a quadrangular town square, at the foot of a royal castle, on the site of the ancient settlement of Skowierzynski. In the 15th and 16th centuries, in connection with the considerable expansion of Polish grain exports to Western Europe, the town developed as a grain transshipment station on the Vistula and as a trading centre. It is from that period that the granaries and the Renaissance burghers' houses in the town square and in the neighbouring streets date. In the 17th century the town began to decline /Swedish wars, plague, moving away from the town of the Vistula river bed, loss by Poland of direct access to the sea/, and this process continued until the close of the 19th century. Since that time Kasimiers has been a handicraft /weaving, hoop making/ and fruit growing centre as well as a rest resort. The town is much frequented by painters.

From Kasimiers Dolny the route leads along the Vistula rapids north of Puzawy. On a hill beyond the village of Bechotnica there are ruins of a gothic castle. The castle hill is a natural reservation.

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P u ł a w y - county seat /pop. 13,000/ and centre of services of a successfully developing district of intense farm cultivation; former residence of the Sieniewski family and, from 1782, of the Osarteryski ducal family. On the foundations of the Sieniewski castle there now stands a mansion built in 1730, and reconstructed in the 19th century; after 1863 it was used by the Institute of Agriculture and Forestry and is occupied at present by the Institute of Cultivation. The mansion is surrounded by a park laid out also in 1730 /occupying an area of 16 ha./. In the park grounds are such buildings of historical interest as Sibilla's Temple, Marynka's Pavilion, a Conservatory, a Gothic House and others.

The way from Puławy to Dęblin leads along the Vistula, the river valley which widens there being strewn with sediments of fluvial accumulation; these lie on formations of glacial origin.

D e b l i n - town /pop. 12,500/, owned successively by the Tarnowski, Mniesz and Jabłonowski families; from the mid-19th century a Russian fortress /known under the name of Ivangorod/. As the time of the Second World War Stalag No. 307 was located there.

Beyond Dęblin the route leads over the second terrace of the Vistula valley, through forests growing on dunes. Between Ryki and Garwolin it runs along the eastern edge of the Elevated Siedlce Plain.

G a r w o l i n - a county seat /pop. 6,000/ on the right bank of the river Wilga set up by the rulers of Masovia at the beginning of the 15th century. During the Second World War it suffered heavy destruction. It has commercial functions besides

administrative area. Foremost among its manufactures are: leather tanning, weaving and a glass industry. On the section between Garwolin and Góra Kalwaria wooded dunes occur again. The route crosses the Vistula valley. The western edge of the valley is marked by a high escarpment dividing the first terrace from the second.

Góra Kalwaria - town /pop. 6,000/, close to the high edge of the Vistula valley, 2 km. distant from the river bed. The town emerged on the site of a former village by the name of Góra and owes its present name to a Calvary station built in the 17th century on the model of that in Jerusalem. Góra Kalwaria was granted an urban charter in the year 1670. At present it is the centre of a fruit and vegetable growing region stretching along on both banks of the Vistula where the slopes of the valley provide sufficient sunshine; the region is of considerable importance to the capital. In the market square is a classicist building, formerly the seat of the town authorities, and a library building dating from the 17th century, also churches of historical interest. To the southeast are the ruins of a gothic castle at Czersk, which was erected in the 13th century. The castle was the seat of the rulers of Masovia. The settlement at the foot of the castle received a municipal charter in the 14th century. Until the mid-14th century Czersk was the capital of the principality of Masovia. At present it has lost its municipal status.

The Góra Kalwaria-Piaseczno-Warsaw route leads through a suburban zone of former summer resorts now inhabited by a working population employed in the Warsaw industrial district.

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W a r s a w - Poland's capital and biggest city /pop. 1,070,000 in 1957/, lies in the Warsaw Dale on the terraces of the Vistula bank, on a spot on the highest /third/ terrace a high /20-30 metres/ escarpment approaches the river bed on the left bank of the Vistula; it constitutes a typical instance of a big modern metropolitan agglomeration. Warsaw performs a variety of functions typical of a metropolis; it houses the government and most of the central authorities, it is Poland's most important scientific and cultural centre /Polish Academy of Sciences, 13 schools of higher learning of various types, 20 theatres, 18 museums, art schools, special libraries, archives etc./.

Besides these metropolitan functions Warsaw also plays the role of an important industrial centre; it has more than 1,500 industrial plants, including a high-grade steel foundry, factories of motor-cars and motorcycles, as well as numerous works belonging to practically all branches of the national economy, especially factories producing precision articles and models, a pharmaceutical industry, cosmetics, electrical engineering and poly-graphic works /being the most important Polish centre of the latter/, employing a total of over 150,000 people /approximately 48 per cent of Warsaw's inhabitants are vocationally active/.

The ties between the city and its tributary economic zone, with its raw material and electric power sources /Upper Silesian Industrial District/, as well as its social and cultural ties with the country as a whole are very strong, so that Warsaw is the most important nodal point of communications in Poland. Over 120,000 persons commute to Warsaw daily. The suburban zone comprises areas <sup>r</sup>oveaging 30 km. in radius and, in some directions, extending to a distance of 50 km. /Żyrardów/, with a population of over 50,000.

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Nowe Miasto /New Town/, which emerged in the 12th century as a trading settlement, is the most ancient part of the city. Towards the end of the 13th century what now goes under the name of Stare Miasto /Old Town/ was built. From the 16th century onwards there grew up outside the city walls settlements inhabited by the nobility. Krakowskie Przedmieście /Cracow Suburb/ is one of them. Under the Saxon dynasty the town expanded in the direction from the Saxon Park to the Saxon Mansion /Pałac Saski/; in the neighbourhood of the latter numerous new mansions and manors were built. Towards the close of that epoch Marszałkowska Street emerged. In the reign of Stanisław August Poniatowski a construction plan for the southern part of what is now the centre of Warsaw was outlined - Plac Zbawiciela /Saviour's Square/, Plac Unii Lubelskiej /Lublin Union Square/ and Plac na Rozdrożu /Parting of Ways Square/ as well as the streets issuing forth from them. The plan also comprised the Łazienki Palace and the vast park surrounding it. During the period of the Congress Kingdom there was an expansion of the section of the town comprising official buildings /Dziężyński's Square/, and cultural institutions /Big Theatre/. The residential districts also expanded rapidly /the central part in the region of the Warsaw-Vienna Railway Terminus, Czerniaków and Sołec/. Towards the end of the period of the partitions the town expanded breadthwise in a chaotic manner. A rapid development of Warsaw followed upon the regaining of independence in the year 1919. During the interwar period there emerged new residential districts in Żoliborz and Mokotów. In 1939 districts of a class character could be distinguished in the spatial outlay of the city, the greatest differences being apparent between the left and the right banks of the Vistula. Around the centre of the

town located on the right bank of the Vistula. On the left bank of the river lay the rich residential districts - Mokotów in the south, Żoliborz in the north. The western districts /Wola, Koło, Ochota and Powiśle, the latter bordering on the Vistula/ were of a mixed dwelling and industrial character and were inhabited by the working population. An industrial district of inconsiderable size, a satellite of the town-centre, was also situated in Praga /right bank of the Vistula/. Praga, with the exception of Saski Kąpa /immediately adjacent to the Vistula/ - was the site of industrial plants and of primitive dwelling houses of the working population.

The centre of the town itself was not uniform. It was possible to distinguish here: a district of banks and big shops /Marszałkowska, Mazowiecka, Jaska, Bracka, Aleje Jerozolimskie/, a core where various offices of the State administration, scientific institutions and sumptuous shops were centred /Nowy Świat and Krakowskie Przedmieście/, the medieval Old Town and New Town - the seat of small handicraft shops and the lower middle class, and the Jewish Ghetto bordering on them in the north - a spot notable for great density of population, poverty, and obsolete industrial plants, as well as a trading section. The almost complete destruction of the city during the Second World War put an end to this section as a dwelling area, and created in postwar years the necessity of excessive commutation to places of employment. When planning the rehabilitation of the capital, the problem of the spatial outlay of the city was raised. After general renovation of buildings capable of being rehabilitated and having a historical or cultural value, the part of Warsaw on the right bank of the Vistula was again brought

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to life. New construction was begun in the neighbourhood of areas built over immediately before the war /Polibors, Mokotów, Koło, Ochota, Praga, Grochów/ and the construction of a new central district was taken up. In the years 1947 to 1949, the main thoroughfare leading from east to west /Trasa W-Z/ was built, Marszałkowska Street was widened, the north-south thoroughfare was built, and, quite recently, the construction of a new east-west thoroughfare /Trasa Im. Starzyńskiego/ has been in progress. From 1955 a Central Park of Culture and Rest is being laid out in the Powiśle district. With the building of the new thoroughfares there was connected the construction of housing estates known as: Mariensztat, Maranów, MDM, that of the Palace of Culture and Science, and finally of a new central district - a Central Square and Marszałkowska Street along its entire length. The further process of reconstruction of the city proceeds by way of building new industrial districts /Żerań, Warszawa Foundry/ and housing estates connected therewith. The new outlay of housing and industrial areas is more favourable than the old one. x/

x/ Historical monuments in Warsaw include: the Cathedral, which originated in the 14th century, a large number of patrician houses in Old Town Square, reconstructed sections of defensive walls, numerous churches and mansions, that in the Łazienki park being of greatest interest. The most noteworthy of the new buildings are: the building of the Chief Statistical Bureau, the skyscraper housing the Ministry of Communications and the Palace of Culture and Science.



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A tour of the city.

Puławska, Marszałkowska, Mickiewicza, Słowackiego Streets. Main north-south thoroughfare. Housing district of Mokotów, Marszałkowska Housing District /MDM/, Palace of Culture and Science, a group of official buildings dating from the time of the Congress Kingdom in Dzierżyński Square, the Starzyński thoroughfare /in process of construction/, the Żoliborz housing district built before the war by the Warsaw Housing Coöperative Society and now being expanded.

Żeromskiego, Konstytucji, Kasprzowska Streets.

A district of one-family houses built before the war on coöperative lines. Warszawa Foundry built within recent years.

Marymoncka Street - Bielany.

Housing district comprising the church and monastery of the Camaldulite Fathers dating from the 17th century /at present Academy of Catholic Theology/, the seat of the State Weather Bureau with an observatory and the Bielany Forest - now a Park of Culture and Rest, what remains of a natural forest once forming an integral part of the vast primeval Kampinos Forest. The forest consists mostly of oak /400 years old/, alder and hornbeam trees.

Krasieńskiego Street and Gdańsk Embankment.

The Citadel - a former political prison, a railway bridge, a bridge for road traffic along the Starzyński thoroughfare /in construction/, beyond the Vistula the industrial district of Żerań /motorcar factory/, Zoo.

East-West thoroughfare named after General Swierczewski, Miodowa Street, Castle Square /Plac Zamkowy/. East-west thoroughfare, Pałac pod Blachą /Iron Roof Mansion/, ruins of the royal castle, Old Town.

Konarskiego, Powiatowa, formerly the district inhabited by the nobility, the University, Kazimierzowski Palace, and the Czter-tygodniowa - which houses the Institute of Geography of the Polish Academy of Sciences.

New Swiat /New World/, Three Crosses Square and Ujazdowski Avenue. The royal road leading to Ujazdów, which is now Ujazdowski Park, St. Alexander's Church. The Lazienki Park with king Stanislaw August Poniatowski's Palace known as Mansion on the Water. Bagatela Street, Lublin Union Square, Marszałkowska Street, Szwedów's Square, Mokotowska Street.

The Lazienki - at present central - district.

Krusza Street

a number of government departments, the Grand Hotel.

Hiza, Chłapińskiego, Marchlewskiego, Gen. Swierozewskiego Streets.

The central housing district, skyscraper of the Ministry of Communications, Down-Town Railway Station /Dworzec Śródmieście/ on the main railway line transecting the city, built during the interwar period for passenger traffic; this links the Western Station with the Eastern Station; from the Down-Town Station to Alaga na Skarpie /Escarpment Avenue/ the railway line runs through a tunnel, a section of the north-south thoroughfare now in construction, the Marazów and Mirów housing estates, western end of the east-west thoroughfare.

From Warsaw the route leads westward over the flat area of the fertile denudation plane known as the Warsaw Trough. Between Warsaw and Błonie it runs through a suburban zone. To the left of the highway the tractor factory at Ursus may be seen against the horizon. The way leads through Ożarów, a centre of the electrical engineering industry. About one km. short of Błonie,

on the rivulet of Utrata, is the site of a former medieval stronghold ~~holding~~, that was the seat of a Castellan. In the 15th century its functions were later taken over by Warsaw.

R. I. S. I. S. - town /pop. 10,000/, centre of the feedstuffs industry /sugar factory/ and of timber processing. A section of the town's inhabitants travel daily to Warsaw to their places of employment.

S. S. S. S. S. S. - county seat /pop. 15,000/ on the Bzura river, an estuary on the left side of the Vistula. This town emerged in the early Middle Ages at the feet of a castle of the rulers of Masovia; from 1221 it was the seat of a castellan, later /14th century/, capital of one of the principalities ruled by the Piast dynasty and, from the year 1476, that of the voivodeship of Sochaczew; it is an important administrative and commercial centre of Masovian /Masovia/, has fine weaving traditions dating from the 16th century /Masovian rug/. At present some of its inhabitants are employed in Warsaw, while others work locally in administrative, commercial and industrial occupations. The town was many times devastated, particularly during the First and Second world wars. On the edge of the Bzura valley there stand ruins of a castle erected in the 16th century.

To the northeast of Sochaczew, on the rivulet Utrata, lies Chodaków, a centre of the chemical industry, and Żelazna Wola with the historical country house where Frederic Chopin was born.

L. O. W. I. S. a county seat /pop. 17,000/ situated on the Bzura river, one of the oldest strongholds in Poland under the Piast dynasty. The seat of a Castellan in the 12th century, and later of the archbishops of Gniezno; lying in the centre of the Lowland.

provinces which possesses lively and firmly established traditions of a specific peasant culture. At present a centre of administration, services and small industries. Buildings of historical interest: collegiate church /1464-1530/ in gothic style comprising numerous relics and works of art dating from various epochs. In the postseminary building is a Hunting Museum. Near Lowicz lie: Nieborów and Arkadia - two fine mansions with surrounding parks built and laid out in the 18th century.

From Lowicz the route leads through the towns of Głowno /pop. 10,000/, Stryków /pop. 3,000/ to Zgierz and then to Łódź. In the village of Domaszewice it leaves the Warsaw Trough and enters the Łódź Upland built of moraine sediments of the Central-Polish glaciation. On the Stryków-Zgierz section the route leads near the foot of a distinctly marked hummock of end moraines. In the region of Zgierz we enter an industrial district typical of the latter half of the 19th century; in consequence of the economic slump that occurred in the interwar period the landscape shows features characteristic for industry of the time when capitalism flourished: a big concentration of settlements, absence of a well-developed suburban zone.

ZŁÓDZ - town and urban county on the river Bzura, third in size in the Łódź industrial district /pop. 32,000/, one of the oldest towns in the Voivodeship; it was granted a municipal charter in the 13th century. The town developed rapidly from the middle of the 19th century - having a woollen industry and handling the whole cloth trade of the Łódź district. At present a big centre of the textile and chemical industries. Weavers' cottages dating from the first half of the 19th century are of historical interest. Beyond the town, to the right of the highway, is the

"Poruta" dyestuffs factory.

## *Lodz (Formerly Litzmannstadt)*

Lódź - town, from 1918 the capital of voivodeship, second in size among Polish towns /pop. 687,000/; situated on the Łódź Upland, on the watershed between the Odra and Vistula river systems. The town was set up as a commercial settlement in the 15th century, but its rapid development began only in the 19th century. As a result of the economic policy of the government of the Kingdom of Poland, Łódź became an agglomeration of the textile industry and gained priority over all the other towns of the district. At present, besides big textile works, it also has factories building machinery and manufacturing other metal articles, as well as factories of footwear and of leather goods. From the year 1945 it has been an important cultural centre in Poland: it has a University, a Technical College and a number of other schools of higher learning.

In the town's spatial outlay several more separate sections may be distinguished. The old town on the banks of the Łódka river is the most ancient of these. The present centre of Łódź dates from the time when the first weavers settled here in the early half of the 19th century /Plac Wolności, Piłsudska Street and the streets parallel to it/. The irregular manner of building of the district immediately adjacent upon the centre of the town dates from the latter half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. A further element of the spatial outlay of Łódź is constituted by residential districts built during the period between the two world wars, and by the housing estates now in the process of growth.

Tour of Łódź.

Kościuszki Ave. - a district of banks and offices.

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**Żeromskiego Street** - Technical College, factories of the textile, machine building, cotton and chemical industries, Sports Palace, Worell's Park.

**Wróblewskiego Street** - thermoelectric plant, cotton, rubber and wool factories.

**Czerwona Street** - works of the woollen industry.

**Piotrkowska Street** - on the right, works of the cotton industry, on the left Steigert's mansions and beyond them a big cotton factory formerly belonging to that captain of industry. Near the pond there was built in 1838 the White factory belonging to Gayer and the old Scheibler bleaching mill. In the immediate neighbourhood of the White Factory - three mansions formerly owned by Gayer.

**Raymont Square** - a noteworthy artificer's cottage dating from the beginning of the 19th century.

**Niepodległości /Independence/ Square** - a junction place of suburban and urban tramways.

**Dąbrowskiego, Kilińskiego, Strzelcowa, Łęczycka, Milianowa,**

**Nieświńskiego, Armii Czerwonej, Prądalskiego, Fabryczna, Targowa,**

**Tylna and Bożna streets** - the oldest industrial area of Łódź

known as "water manufacture estate" in the urban plan of Łódź dating from 1823 - 1838.

Former Gayer, Scheibler and Grehner and Włóczyńska Manufacture factories, a factory of synthetic fibre and a number of other industrial plants. The housing district of Włóczyńska weavers and the factory cottages and

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examples of 19th century industrial workers housing system.

Piołrkowska, Tuwima, Kilińskiego streets.

Typically urban buildings - apartment houses, shops and other services intermixed with factory buildings. Weaver's cottages that have been preserved since the 19th century are worthy of notice.

Składowa Street - "Factory" Station. /Dworzec Fabryczny/.  
Uniwersytecka and Nowotki Streets.

A district comprising university buildings and students hostels and dormitories.

Stoki - a new housing district. From the hill a panorama of the town may be seen.

Brzezińska and Wojska Polskiego /Polish Armed Forces/ Streets.

A new housing estate.

Kościelny Square and Stary Rynek /Old Market Place/. The oldest section of the town - Stare Miasto /Old Town/.

Automiarska Street - weaver's cottage dating from 1840.

Zachodnia Street - new housing blocks, old-town park, a mansion formerly belonging to I.K. Poznański, now the seat of voivodeship authorities.

Ogrodowa Street - cotton works formerly belonging to I.K. Poznański, wooden church of historical interest on the left, residential houses on the right.

Srebrzyńska Street - Osiedle Mireckie, a housing estate built in the interwar period.

Orzechowa, Biegunowa, Krakowska and Konstancynowska streets.

A belt of greenery comprising the Park Ludowy /People's Park/, the Zoo, a natural reservation and sports grounds.

Plac Wolności /Freedom Square/ - formerly known as the New Market Square, constituting the centre of the New Town built in 1823. Worthy of notice is the Empire style town hall dating from 1827, today housing the voivodeship Records Office.

Piotrkowska Street - buildings typical of an urban centre.

The route leaves Łódź through Rzgowska Street leading over a district of chaotically laid out buildings - typical of an industrial town of the 19th and 20th centuries - in the direction of Piotrków.

P i o t r k ó w   T r y b u n a l s k i - a county seat and an urban county /pop. ca. 30,000/, situated on the Łódź Upland, on the Strawa, a minor tributary of the river Pilica. Piotrków is one of Poland's oldest towns /first mention dates from the year 1217/. Between 1334 and 1567 it was here that general assemblies and national diets met; from 1578 until the second partition of Poland /1792/ six-month assizes of the Crown Tribunal for Great Poland and Mazowsze /Masovia/ were held here /hence its name/. During the time of captivity it was the seat of the Prussian governing authorities and later the capital of a province under Russian rule. Until the last war it formed a manufacturing and service centre with a fairly extensive sphere of influence. After the war its functions have been expanded, but growth was shown prim-



arily be the textile, engineering, wood and glass industries. The old portion of the town has retained its medieval features. Here is a 12th century church and other churches dating from the 14th to 16th centuries. In Castle Square, on the Strana river, there stands a castle built in 1511 on the site of a former castle erected here by King Casimir the Great, later many times destroyed and reconstructed; the building, which is in gothic and Renaissance style, now houses a regional museum.

Radomsko - a county seat /pop. ca. 23,000/ lying on the Radomka, a tributary of the river Warta. There are mentions of the settlement dating from the mid-12th century; it received a municipal charter in the year 1266. It is a centre of the wood industry /Radom Factory of Bentwood Furniture - formerly Wunsche and Thonet/, of the glass and engineering industries /casting works, wire factory/, of the feedstuffs industry /breweries and flour mills/ and of the rag processing industry.

Beyond Radomsko the route enters a boundary area between the Łódź and the Cracow-Częstochowa Uplands. About midway between Częstochowa and Radomsko the first outcrops of Jurassic rock appear.

Częstochowa - a county seat and an urban county /pop. 150,000/ situated on the river Warta, on the northwestern edge of the Cracow-Częstochowa Upland built of Jurassic limestone covered by a thin layer of glacial formations, from which individual cliffs stand out. On one such cliff /Jasna Góra - Light Mount/ there was built in 1382 /erection act dated 1377/ a monastery of the Pauline Fathers which became in time the most important Polish centre devoted to a cult of the Blessed Virgin

1800. At the same time the monastery, which was  
 a fortification, was among the few places which the invaders did  
 not manage to capture (famous defense of Częstochowa in the year  
 1655). The town developed as two separate settlements: a commercial  
 one /Old Częstochowa/ and the one attached to the monastery /New  
 Częstochowa/. Old Częstochowa received a municipal charter in  
 1302. A merger of the two settlements was effected in 1826. It  
 was then also that, in consequence of the developing textile and  
 the emerging engineering industry, the town grew considerably in  
 size and a proper plan of its streets was elaborated. The principal  
 feature of the whole outlay this day is the main avenue linking  
 the Old Town Square with the monastery. To the south and west of  
 the town low-grade iron ore is mined, in its vicinity are lime-  
 stone and sand quarries. Częstochowa is at present an important  
 centre of the iron and steel industry /the second largest foundry  
 in Poland is situated here/; moreover, it has subsidiary works  
 as well as textile factories and plants of the chemical, mineral  
 and other industries, employing jointly two thirds of the town's  
 inhabitants. It is also an important cultural and scientific  
 centre; its influence reaches over the northern part of the  
 voivodship of Katowice and over the adjacent areas of other  
 voivodships. From 1945 the town has been expanding rapidly /e.g.  
 the new district of Raków/. The Częstochowa Basin is now the main  
 iron ore mining centre in Poland.

#### A tour of the town.

The town will be entered by Krakowska Street to Nowotki Square  
 /Old Town/.

Sklepa Najświętszej Marii Panny /Avenue of the Blessed Virgin Mary/  
 the traditional thoroughfare linking the Old Town with the

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monastery, new building areas in the neighbourhood of the town hall.

New housing district built by the Workers' Housing Institute.

Aleja Wolności /Freedom Avenue/ - a new thoroughfare of the new expanding town.

Aleja Pokoju /Peace Avenue/ - the new workers' housing estate of Raków, the Bierut Foundry.

We leave Częstochowa by the Katowice highway.

From Częstochowa the route leads through Siewiers and Będzin to Katowice. The section between Częstochowa and Siewiers runs along the western edge of the Cracow-Częstochowa Upland; limestones occur here and in this connection numerous limestone quarries. Along the entire length of the route, somewhat to its left, a heightening of the terrain is distinctly visible. This is a cuesta built of hard upper-Jurassic limestone. One section of the road between Siewiers and Będzin leads over the Silesian Upland built mostly of Triassic formations. The hill on the right with a church at the summit is St. Dorothea's Mount popularly known as "Dorotka", the highest elevation in the region /alt. 382 metres above sea level/. The route then enters a highly industrialized area showing all the characteristic landscape features of such areas.

B e d z i n - county seat and an urban county /pop. 3,000/, an ancient medieval stronghold, one of the oldest towns in the Upper Silesian Industrial District. The majority of its inhabitants are employed in mining and industry. On a high dolomitic hill /on the left of the highway/ stands a gothic castle erected in the 15th century by king Casimir the Great, now reconstructed from

the first mining town along our route. The further section of the road to Katowice leads through the area of the Upper Silesian coal basin.

Upper Silesian Industrial District - the largest industrial agglomeration and the largest concentration of working population in Poland was set up in the Silesian Upland, in the area of the coal basin and on the neighbouring ore-bearing territory. The mining of metal ore /silver, zinc, and lead/ was begun in the Middle Ages, while the extraction of coal /productive carbon/ began 160 years ago. The growth of this district starts from that time; besides mining, the iron and ore and the chemical industries are also concentrated here, as well as /on a smaller scale/ numerous plants belonging to almost all branches of industry. The area of the coal basin is also a conurbation of a large number of concentrations of population /5 towns counting over 100,000 inhabitants, 22 towns and urban settlements with 10 to 100,000 inhabitants/. A total of over one and a half million people live in this area of intense settlement. Housing areas are intermixed with industrial ones. The network of transport facilities is dense and complex. A shortage of water constitutes one of the major problems of the district. In the towns of the Upper Silesian Industrial District there are, next to economic organizations, also cultural and scientific institutions, such as theatres, regional museums, scientific research institutes and schools of higher learning.

Katowice - the largest town of the Upper Silesian Industrial District, voivodeship capital /pop. 205,000, covers an area of 62 sq. km./. The history of Katowice as a town is brief. There

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mentions of it as a settlement dating from the beginning of the 16th century. As late as the 17th century it had about 500 inhabitants. Only in the mid-19th century did it begin to develop as an administrative centre emerging in the neighbourhood of industrial plants /iron and zinc foundries, coal mines/. It was granted a municipal charter in the year 1865. The extraction of coal had its influence upon the spatial layout of the town. The administrative and commercial centre of Katowice has expanded on both sides of the railway line and of the railway station on a terrain safeguarded by protective pillars. The inter-mixed housing and industrial districts are often situated on terrain exposed to mining dangers. New housing estates, such as for instance "Koszutki", through which our route leads, have been built on areas already mined. On leaving Katowice, the Wodzisław Foundry may be seen on the right hand side, one of the oldest zinc foundries in Silesia, with an adjacent workers' housing estate built one hundred years ago. Enormous waste heaps of slag and ashes /covering some 150 ha./ have been destined for processing in the modernized foundries, since they still contain a considerable amount of zinc and lead.

Park of Culture and Rest - created in the year 1952 on an area of approximately 600 ha. between Katowice and Chorzów. In the Park is a Planetarium with an astronomic observatory accessible to the public /a wonderful point of vantage/ a sports stadium seating 100,000 onlookers, baths, a canoe landing stage, an exhibition pavilion and the beginnings of a zoological garden. The whole area which formerly constituted waste land was now been wooded and arranged.

C h o r z 6 w - town, urban county /pop. ca. 147,000/ situated on the Silesian Upland /260 to 320 metres above sea level/ emerged in the period 1934-1939 on the site of a village of which there is a written mention dating from 1136 /see Chorz6w Story - Old Chorz6w/ and of neighbouring settlements /including, among others, Kr6lewska Huta - Royal Foundry - which was granted a municipal charter in the year 1868/. As a mining settlement /silver and lead ore/ Chorz6w developed already in the 16th century. Coal mining began in 1791 and the then largest European foundry known under the name of "Kr6lewska" /Royal-K6nigsh6tte/ - now the Ko6ciuszko Foundry - was set up in 1802. Attached to the foundry in one of Poland's most important steel construction works /tramway wagons/. Chorz6w is also a centre of the chemical industry /nitric compounds factory/ and of other industries. The town is unattractive the former Kr6lewska Huta /Royal Foundry/ constituting its present centre. Dwelling houses stand in the immediate vicinity of the factories. New housing estates are growing up on the eastern and southern outskirts of the centre and to its south in the Batory section; It is destitute in verdure and bears signs of damages caused by mining /caving-in/.

B y t 6 m - town and urban county /pop. ca. 100,000/, on the Bytomka, a tributary on the right side of the river Kiednica, situated in the terrain of the Upper Silesian Industrial District richest in raw materials; one of the oldest towns of the coal basin received municipal charter in the year 1254/. Up to the 14th century, silver, lead and zinc ore was mined here, later ore extraction declined and renewed growth began together with the emergence of coal mining and of the coal industry. The

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earliest records concerning mining in Bytom are connected with the privilege of mining galmei in the neighbourhood, granted in the year 1138 to the Gniezno Bishopric by Pope Innocent II. At present Bytom is an important centre of coal mining /the Sazon-bierki, Bobrek and Miechowice mines located here are among the largest in this coal basin/, of the engineering, metallurgic and other industries, as well as a cultural centre /numerous vocational schools including a Mining College, the Silesian Opera, the Upper Silesian Museum, a branch of the Silesian Public Library/. From 1950 onwards, when liquid sand filling was first introduced in the coal industry mining, was begun of very rich coal deposits immediately adjacent to the town. Among Bytom's most ancient buildings is St. Mary's Church built in 1227 and that of St. Margaret /św. Małgorzaty/ in the Chrząstosów suburb, dating from 1200. In the most ancient part of the town - Rosbark - the old Silesian folk garb has been preserved.

Between Bytom and Piekary Śląskie the terrain again bears signs of damage caused by mining /caving-in/, and is covered with mine waste heaps.

P i e k a r y   Ś l ą s k i e - town /pop. ca. 30,000/ on the Brynica, a tributary of the river Czarna Przemsza; a centre of ore mining /zinc, lead/ from the 13th century onwards, also, from the 19th century a centre of coal mining /new I. Marchlewski coal mine/. Modern traumatic surgery hospital. Silesian folk garb. In a church built in the year 1850 is a copy of a painting of the Blessed Virgin dating from 1500 renowned for the religious cult which it enjoys. From Independence Mount /Kopiec Wolności - northwestern edge of the town, alt. 333 metres above

and Zemborzyca may be said to be part of the major part of the Upper Silesian Industrial District.

Piekary Śląskie are the last town directly connected with the Upper Silesian conurbation /in the north/. Beyond this town the route enters zone "B" of the Upper Silesian Industrial District, whose population is also employed in industry, but mostly commutes to work to zone "A", i.e. to the centre of the District. Settlements in this area are often of a rural character.

K o z ł o w a G ó r a - a village located between Piekary and Swierklaniec. In its vicinity is the water dam built in 1939, piling up the water of the Brynica river. After purification it provides the drinking water supply of the inhabitants of the towns situated in the coal basin. The reservoir covers an area of 575 ha., average depth 2.5 metres, capacity - 15 million cubic metres.

S w i e r k l a n i e c - former residence of the counts Donnersmarch, the most important captains of industry in Upper Silesia. The castle suffered destruction during the war. The grounds around it /covering an area of 200 ha./ have been turned into a public park /on the right of the route/. Fruit Growing Institute - fruit-tree and shrub nurseries, a main centre of supply for plot gardens.

N a k ł o - formerly a German landed estate, now a school of farming. Along the route are numerous quarries of Triassic limestone used in building and for burning lime. Among the "remiza" fields are patches of woodland serving to protect game, mostly deer and pheasants.



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Tarnowskie G6ry - an urban center created in the 13th century when the mining of lead and silver, and later of galena was begun. Mining suffered a decline in Tarnowskie G6ry in the 18th century in connection with the exhaustion of ore-bearing fields. At present Tarnowskie G6ry is a county seat and counts 27,000 inhabitants, employed in administrative functions and in teaching, as well as commuting to the coal basin. Worthy of notice in the town are ancient arcaded burghers' houses and a park laid out on a terrain where ore was formerly mined.

Repty - is one of the oldest mining localities in the area of Tarnowskie G6ry. Within the precincts of a very fine park /the mansion was gutted in 1945/, which is now a natural reservation, are old flooded mine shafts and galleries; these are accessible to visitors.

From the park at Repty the route leads on through the north-western part of the "B" zone of the Upper Silesian Industrial District. Along the way small waste heaps may be seen, traces of former ore mining. On the left of the highway is the Strenek housing estate. Rokitnica /Medical School/,

Gliwice the Upper Silesian town provided with the best facilities. The town was created in the 13th century and the development of its industries dates from the year 1796 i.e. from the setting up of the first casting mill. Besides the mine, railway workshops and numerous factories, there are also in Gliwice: the Silesian Technical College and a number of scientific research institutes, as e.g. that of Metallurgy, Industrial Chemistry, Oncology and others /mostly located in the newly built academic section of the town/. Forty percent of the population

of Gliwice consists of workers of scientific institutions and students. Gliwice also boasts the greatest expanses of verdure of all towns situated in the coal basin. These stretches of greenery amount for 30% of the total urban area. The historical buildings worthy of notice comprise: All Saints Church and burghers' houses in the town square rebuilt since the war.

We leave Gliwice in the direction of Mikołów. On the right, near the road, is an enormous coal waste heap /40 metres high/ still thermically active. Strong erosion has made plant growth impossible. Liming has been resorted to in order to neutralise the reaction of the soil, as well as a protective paling and an appropriate selection of plants consolidating its base in order to overcome erosion. The route further leads to Gozawkowice. On the way is the modern mine "Śnieżka-Zachód" set in operation in the year 1956. The route leads through urban areas of the southern outskirts of the industrial district /intense house-building by individual peasants as a result of the employment in industry of younger members of families/.

M i k o ł ó w - a meeting point of historical tracts leading west from Cracow. Now a town of inconsiderable size, whose development is greatly restricted by the underground and surface coal mines opened up in the neighbourhood.

W y k z y - a former surface mine, now partly leveled, in a farming area.

L a s i k a - /visible on the horizon on our right/ - electric power plant, iron foundry and coal mine - i.e. industrial plants that have a distinctly noxious effect upon farming and the surrounding woodland.

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Laszlo Keszeg - /forest/ heavily damaged by two wind storms which struck this forest in 1957 and 1958, encircling the industrial district in the south. The route then leads on through the Pszozyna Forest.

Goslawice - a flooded area, water dam on the Vistula, the main source of water supply for the central part of the Upper Silesian Industrial District /completed in 1956/. The reservoir has a capacity of 132 million cubic metres. The pipe line is 26 km. long.

Tychy is a county seat with 36,000 inhabitants /in 1950 only 13,000/. Only recently this was a small settlement known for its old brewery. After 1950 the construction of Nowe Tychy /New Tychy/ was begun. This is a satellite town, whose inhabitants are expected to commute to work in the Coal Basin. The construction of the new town /with a planned population of over 100,000/ is connected with the implementation of a plan for the agglomeration of the Upper Silesian Industrial District. Construction was begun from the outskirts /housing estate A/ and is to approach gradually the centre of the town which does not yet exist at present. The A housing estate was built by traditional methods, while housing estate C is already being built by industrialized methods.

Giszowice - a housing estate for the working population built in the interwar period /Garden-town/.

Katowice - oldest zinc foundry /noxious to the environment/. Nearby is "Ferrum" Foundry and a porcelain factory. The soil is here poisoned by lead and zinc. The air is polluted and

direction to the west. The road is a good one and is in good condition for travel.

Our route leaves here the Upper Silesian Industrial District via Sosnowiec and Myslowice, the most easterly situated industrial towns connected with the Upper Silesian conurbation. Beyond Myslowice we leave the Silesian Upland for a more lowly situated area featured by cravices and known as the Odwieszin Trough.

O d w i e s z i n is one of Poland's oldest towns. In the 15th century it was the capital of a separate principality. The construction of a railway line in the 19th century provided a strong impetus for the development of the town which was further considerably enhanced following the last war. On the site of the synthetic benzine factory built by the Germans and destroyed in the course of military operations, a great chemical synthesis factory was built and is known as Dwory. Odwieszin now has a population of 28,000 /as compared with only 10,000 in 1930/ earning their living in industrial, administrative and service pursuits. In 1940, the Nazis set up a concentration camp west of Odwieszin under the name of "Anschwitz", which became the largest camp of that type before the end of the war. Near the camp proper there was a much more extensive camp where people were put to death at Birkenau /Brzesinka/, where several million Jews brought from all over Europe found their death.

Soon after leaving Odwieszin the route crosses the Vistula and takes a course directed towards Chrsanów. On the way to Chrsanów, at Chelmsk, there is a big footwear factory.

C h r s a n ó w - /pop. 20,000/, is a county seat and one of the most highly industrialized towns of the Cracow voivodeship.

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It has a big brick-making factory, factories of constructional and refractory materials. There are stone quarries and galmei mines in the neighbourhood.

Trzebinia /pop. 6,000/ is another manufacturing town situated at a distance of 5 km. from Chrzanów. It is primarily known for its big oil refinery, its important fat processing works, a zinc mill and a coal mine.

Between Trzebinia - Krzeszowice and Cracow the route leads over a narrow decline in the terrain, of tectonic origin, known as Rów Krzeszowski /Krzeszowice Ditch/. Along its entire length there occur outcrops of Jurassic limestone, partly mined in big quarries for the needs of building and of the iron and steel industries. The biggest stone quarries are located at Gostkowice, half-way to Krzeszowice.

Krzeszowice /pop. 4,000/ a small manufacturing town situated in the centre of the tectonic subsidence. In the neighbourhood are fluvial cliffs: diabases at Niedzwiecka Góra, which may be seen from the motor-coach on the right, and porphyry /at Miękinia/. Alongside of the fluvial cliffs there also occur sulphur springs utilized by the local sanatorium. A dozen or so km. beyond Krzeszowice a magnificent panoramic view of Cracow may be had from Pasternik hill.

Cracow - /pop. 470,000/, is one of Poland's oldest towns. The earliest records concerning the town date from the 10th century. After the town's destruction by the Tartars in the middle of the 12th century, Cracow was granted a charter and municipal privileges based on a statute known as the German Law. The layout

of the town seen established has been preserved until this day in its central section without major changes. In the 14th century further new towns emerged in the neighbourhood of Cracow, among others those of Kazimierz and Kleparz. From the beginning of the 11th century until the 17th century Cracow was the permanent residence of Polish kings and the country's capital. Casimir the Great founded at Cracow in 1364 the first Polish university which was finally organized in 1400 by King Wladyslaw Jagiello. The town has many valuable architectural monuments dating from the 15th and 16th centuries, i.e. from the period when it flourished. The principal of these are: the royal castle on Wawel Hill /16th century/ and the Cathedral adjacent to it /12th to 14th and 18th centuries/, and the gothic St. Mary's Church with the famous altar-piece carved by Wit Stwoss /Guy Stoss/ dating from the close of the 15th century, the gothic churches and monasteries of the Franciscan and Dominican friars, the Romanesque church of St. Andrew /św. Andrzeja/, as well as many others. When doing away with the old fortifications at the beginning of the 19th century a belt of parkland was laid out encircling the ancient part of the city and known as Planty.

At present Cracow is Poland's third largest city. It ranks second in importance as far as culture as science are concerned. It has many schools of higher learning, where some 20,000 students are being educated, a branch of the Polish Academy of Sciences, many scientific research institutes, rich museums, theatres and so on. Cracow is also an important manufacturing centre /the Lenin Foundry, built in 1950-1955, engineering works, factories of the chemical industry, of constructional materials, strongly developed small-scale manufacture/.

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Wieliczka - county seat /pop. ca. 11,500/ on the Wieliczka foothills, alt. 350 metres above sea level; it is a salt-mining centre /Miocene salt/ that has been worked from the 9th century /salt breweries and surface shafts/. The mines were extended in the 12th century. The town received a location charter in the year 1230, and an urban charter based on the Magdeburg law in 1368. The town has preserved its old layout /square market place with streets issuing forth from its corners/. Churches of historical interest: a church built of larch wood in 1581 /polychrome by Włodzimierz Tetmajer/, a classicist church with a baroque chapel /decorated by B. Fontana/, a baroque church dating from 1623. Ruins of a castle, built by king Casimir the Great, with gothic defensive tower and gothic portals in the cellars. The mine of Wieliczka has 8 levels reaching down to a depth of 315 metres; the first three, 135 m. deep, are accessible to visitors, who are taken down in lifts /there is a stairway dating from 1744 which king Stanisław August had built for visitors/. In the interior of the mine are galleries and passageways of a total length of 120 km., enormous chambers, some of them containing small salt lakes. One of the chambers houses a chapel dedicated to St. Anthony, hewn in salt rock in 1675. There is a Salt Museum in the Sienkiewicz Chamber. The finest of these chambers - the Crystal Grotto - at a depth of 80 metres, is a natural reservation.

Nowa Huta - /counting at present 60,000 inhabitants/ forming part of greater Cracow, is a new socialist town whose construction was begun in 1949 in connection with the construction of an iron and steel combine.



After leaving Krakow the route leads in a southerly direction through the Miechów Upland. This is a loess upland with a Mesozoic substratum. Farming is very intensive here owing to favourable physiographic conditions and to the advantageous location on the outskirts of a vast industrial district.

Miechów - /pop. 7,000/ is the main centre of this region and a county seat. In the town are a church and a monastery of monks of the Holy Sepulchre dating from the 13th and 14th centuries.

Jędrzejów - /pop. 12,000/ is a county seat which emerged as a trading settlement near a Cistercian monastery. Similarly as Miechów, it has the characteristic features of a centre serving an outstandingly agricultural tributary zone. Jędrzejów is a growing centre of industries processing agricultural produce.

Beyond Jędrzejów the terrain rises slowly and, having crossed the river Czarna Nida enters the first range of the oldest and geologically most interesting Polish hills the Holy Cross Mountains, known as the Chęciny belt.

Chęciny - /pop. 3,000/ is a small agricultural town. It grew up at the foot of a medieval royal castle, ruins of which may be seen in the distance. Besides farming, the local population also finds employment in stone quarries or in the industrial plants of Kielce.

Between Kielce and Chęciny the route crosses the next mountain range, known as Pasma Rymiańskie.

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Kielce - /pop. 80,000/ seat of a voivodeship. It emerged as a residence of the bishops of Cracow and a centre of exchange of forest and farm produce. In the period of the Congress Kingdom the town was organized and became the seat of administrative authorities of a higher level as well as a centre of industry and mining developing in the neighbourhood. At present Kielce constitutes an important manufacturing centre where a considerable role is played by the engineering industry, the foodstuffs industry, the mining of Devonian limestone, and their cutting and polishing into what goes under the name of Kielce marble. Historical monuments comprise a cathedral and a Bishop's Mansion in Renaissance style. The town has a regional museum with an interesting collection of 17th and 18th century portraits of magnates.

The route leads on through successive hummocks of the Masłowski and Klonowski ranges into the valley of the river Kamienna, where mining, iron and steel manufacture and metal engineering developed as early as the Middle Ages. This area flourished particularly at the beginning of the 19th century when its growth engaged the attention of Stanisław Staszko.

Skarżysko - Kamienna is a town formed through the merger of two manufacturing settlements. At present it is the third largest town in the Kamienna valley. Owing to the town's expansion its population doubled since 1950, now counting 34,000.

Szydłowiec was, in the 16th century, the seat of the great Szydłowiecki family and near it are the renowned quarries of yellowish sandstone. In the town are interesting 16th century

monuments /town hall, castle and parish church/.

Having passed Skarżysko-Kamienna and Szydłowiec the route enters upon the lowland of central Poland and leads through its uniformly flat terrain as far as Warsaw.

R a d o m - /pop. 120,000/ is the biggest town in the voivodeship of Kielce. It is an important manufacturing centre having, outside of an engineering and a chemical industry, also leather, tanning, paper, clothing and agricultural produce and foodstuff industries.

Beyond Radom, near the small town of Białobrzegi, the highway crosses the valley of the river Pilica. A prominent escarpment constitutes its left bank.

G r ó j e c - /pop. 8,000/ is a county seat and the service centre of a small fruit and vegetable growing district, constituting part of the outer ring of Warsaw's suburban sphere.

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